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Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Committee on the Rights of the Child

Treaty-specific guidelines regarding the form and content of periodic reports to be submitted by States parties under article 44, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*

I. Introduction and purpose of reporting

1. In accordance with article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, each State party undertakes to submit reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the Convention. The initial report is due within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State party, and periodic reports are due every five years thereafter. The present guidelines apply to periodic reports. States parties which have not yet submitted an initial report under the Convention should refer to the guidelines for initial reports.[1]

2. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) require each State party to report on the measures taken to implement the provisions of the respective Optional Protocol.[2] The initial report under each Optional Protocol is due within two years of the entry into force of the relevant Optional Protocol for the State party. States parties should follow the guidelines specific to the relevant Optional Protocol when drafting their initial reports under OPSC and OPAC.[3] States parties that have ratified the Optional Protocols but not the Convention should also follow the guidelines specific to the respective Optional Protocol when drafting their periodic reports under OPSC and OPAC.

3. States parties that have submitted initial reports under the Optional Protocols shall include updated information with respect to the implementation of the Optional Protocols in the periodic reports submitted to the Committee under article 44 of the Convention. In the

* Adopted by the Committee at its sixty-fifth session (13–31 January 2014).

[1] CRC/C/5.

[2] See OPSC, article 12 and OPAC, article 8.

[3] The Committee adopted revised reporting guidelines for the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (CRC/C/OPSC/2) in September 2006, and for the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (CRC/C/OPAC/2) in September 2007.

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present guidelines, sections referring to the Optional Protocols are intended for States parties that have already submitted initial reports under the Optional Protocols.

4. States parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified either or both Optional Protocols should follow the present guidelines for reporting on the implementation of the Convention, and disregard the information relating to the Optional Protocols.

5. The present guidelines, which are specific to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, were developed in accordance with the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaty bodies, including guidelines on a core document and treaty-specific documents (HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I), last revised in 2009, and should be applied in conjunction with the guidelines for the preparation and submission of the common core document contained in the harmonized guidelines. The two sets of guidelines together constitute the basis for reporting under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols. Reports under the Convention are constituted of two documents: a common core document and a treaty-specific document (referred to as the "treaty-specific report"). The present guidelines, adopted on 31 January 2014, replace those adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 1 October 2010 (CRC/C/58/Rev.2) and on 3 June 2005 (CRC/C/58/Rev.1).

6. States parties should take into account the general guidance and requirements contained in the harmonized guidelines, in particular those concerning the reporting process (sect. I); the form of reports (sect. II); the content of reports (sect. III); and the reporting process at the national level (para. 45).

II. Common core document

7. The common core document is an integral part of the reports submitted to the Committee in accordance with the harmonized guidelines. It should contain general information about the reporting State; the general framework for the protection and promotion of human rights; and information on non-discrimination, equality and effective remedies. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/268 (para. 16), the common core document should not exceed 42,400 words.

8. In general, information in the common core document should not be repeated in the treaty-specific report submitted to the Committee. States parties should update the information in the common core document when they submit a treaty-specific report. In accordance with paragraph 27 of the harmonized guidelines, the Committee may request that the common core document be updated if it considers that the information contained therein is out of date.

9. The Committee underlines that, if a State party has not submitted a common core document or if the information in the common core document is not up to date, all relevant information must be included in the treaty-specific report.

III. Treaty-specific reports

A. Format and content

10. The present guidelines pertain to the preparation of treaty-specific periodic reports. The treaty-specific report should contain information relating to the implementation of the Convention in the reporting State, and the implementation of the Optional Protocols, if applicable. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/268 (para. 16), the treaty-

specific report should not exceed 21,200 words and should be submitted in Microsoft Word format.

11. The Committee emphasizes that the information provided by the State party regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and of the Optional Protocols, if applicable, should make specific reference to the Committee's previous relevant recommendations, and include details on how the recommendations have been addressed in practice. Explanations as to why recommendations have not been implemented and details on the principal obstacles encountered should be provided, as well as information on measures envisaged to overcome such obstacles.

12. The treaty-specific report should also contain information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and of the Optional Protocols, if applicable, in relation to relevant general comments of the Committee, as well as information of a more analytical nature on how laws, legal systems, jurisprudence, the institutional framework, policies and programmes have an impact on children within the jurisdiction of the State party, according to their different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence, and their special needs. Information in the common core document on the general framework for the protection of human rights should not be repeated.

13. If States parties make a cross-reference in their treaty-specific reports to information contained in the common core document, they should indicate precisely the paragraphs of the core document in which such information is provided.

14. While general statistical information should be included in the common core document, the treaty-specific report should include specific data and statistics, disaggregated by age, sex and other relevant criteria, that are pertinent to the implementation of the Convention and of the Optional Protocols, if applicable. States parties should include statistical information as indicated in the annex to the present guidelines. Statistics should be submitted in separate annexes in one of the working languages of the Committee (English, French or Spanish). Due to resource constraints, the annexes will not be translated.

15. States may submit, separately, copies of legislative, judicial, administrative and other texts referred to in the report, where they are available in one of the working languages of the Committee. Those texts will not be translated nor reproduced for distribution, but will be made available for consultation by the Committee.

16. The treaty-specific report should cover the period from the consideration of the State party's previous periodic report by the Committee to the submission of the current report.

B. Substantive information to be contained in the report

17. The treaty-specific report should contain information according to the "clusters" of rights established by the Committee (see below). The State party should indicate progress made and challenges encountered in achieving full respect for the provisions of the Convention and the Optional Protocols, if applicable. In particular, the State party should provide specific information on actions taken to implement the recommendations in the Committee's previous concluding observations as they relate to each cluster of rights. Information required in relation to the implementation of the provisions of the Optional Protocols are specifically indicated.[4]

[4] States parties providing information on the Optional Protocols in the treaty-specific report may also refer to the reporting guidelines for the Optional Protocols for guidance on what to include.

1. General measures of implementation (arts. 4, 42 and 44, para. 6, of the Convention)

18. Information relating to specific reservations and declarations relating to the Convention and the Optional Protocols, and efforts to limit or withdraw them, should be included in this section of the treaty-specific report. The reasons for any reservation or declaration relating to any article of the Convention or the Optional Protocols, if applicable, should be explained and its continued maintenance clarified. States parties to the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) that have indicated an age below 18 years in their binding declaration (art. 3) regarding the minimum age for voluntary enlistment into the national forces should indicate whether the minimum age has been raised.

19. In this section, the State party should provide relevant and up-to-date information in relation to the Convention and the Optional Protocols, if applicable, on the following:

(a) Measures taken to review and bring domestic legislation and practice into full conformity with the Convention and the Optional Protocols. States parties to OPAC and OPSC should provide details of relevant penal and other applicable legal provisions for each Optional Protocol;

(b) Whether a comprehensive national strategy for children and a corresponding plan or plans of action have been adopted and to what extent they have been implemented and evaluated; whether and how they form part of the overall development strategy and public policies; and whether and how they relate to specific sectoral strategies and plans. In the case of federal governments, whether plans for children extend beyond the federal or central level and to what extent;

(c) Which government authority has overall responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols, and with what level of authority;

(d) Whether the budget allocated for the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols is clearly identified and can be monitored as it relates to the comprehensive national strategy for children and corresponding plan(s);

(e) Whether international assistance and development aid are provided specifically for the implementation of the Convention, the Optional Protocols and related national strategies and plans;

(f) Whether an independent national human rights institution for monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols has been established and if it receives individual complaints from children or their representatives. States parties to OPAC should indicate whether the institution is mandated to monitor military schools and the military, and if voluntary enlistment in the armed forces is permitted below the age of 18 years;

(g) Measures taken to make the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Optional Protocols widely known to adults and children through dissemination, training and integration into school curricula;

(h) Efforts undertaken or foreseen to make reports and concluding observations widely available to the public at large, civil society, business organizations, labour unions, religious organizations, the media and others, as appropriate;

(i) Cooperation with civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations and children's and youth groups, and the extent to which they are involved in the planning and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols.

20. Under this cluster, States parties should provide information on whether the activities of business corporations (extractive, pharmaceutical, agro-industry, among others) that are likely to affect the enjoyment by children of their rights are evaluated, and whether measures are taken to investigate, adjudicate, repair and regulate the impacts.

21. Under this cluster, States parties should also take into account the Committee's general comments No. 2 (2002) on the role of independent national human right institutions in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child; No. 5 (2003) on general measures of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and No. 16 (2013) on State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children's rights.

2. Definition of the child (art. 1)

22. In this section, the State party should provide relevant and up-to-date information with respect to article 1 of the Convention concerning the definition of the child in its domestic laws and regulations. If the age of majority is below the age of 18 years, the State party should indicate how all children benefit from protection and enjoy their rights under the Convention up to the age of 18 years. The State party should indicate the minimum age for marriage for girls and boys in its legislation.

3. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)

23. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant information on:

(a) Non-discrimination (art. 2);

(b) Best interests of the child (art. 3);

(c) The right to life, survival and development (art. 6);

(d) Respect for the views of the child (art. 12).

24. Information complementing that contained in the common core document should be provided on special measures taken to prevent discrimination (art. 2) and to ensure that children in disadvantaged situations are able to enjoy and exercise their rights. Information should be provided, when appropriate, on measures to combat gender-based discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of their rights by children with disabilities, children belonging to minorities and indigenous children.

25. States parties should provide up-to-date information on legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures in force, particularly on how the principles of the best interests of the child (art. 3) and respect for the views of the child (art. 12) are addressed and implemented in legislative, administrative and judicial decisions.

26. With regard to the right to life, survival and development (art. 6), information should be provided on measures taken to ensure that children enjoy this right without discrimination. States parties should indicate measures taken:

(a) To guarantee that capital punishment is not imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years;

(b) To register deaths and extrajudicial killings of children;

(c) To prevent child suicide and eradicate infanticide and measures on other relevant issues affecting the right to life, survival and development of children.

27. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comments No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a

primary consideration; No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard; and No. 11 (2009) on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention.

4. Civil rights and freedoms (arts. 7, 8, and 13–17)

28. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information in respect of the following:

(a) Birth registration, name and nationality (art. 7);

(b) Preservation of identity (art. 8);

(c) Freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and impart information (art. 13);

(d) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (art. 14);

(e) Freedom of association and of peaceful assembly (art. 15);

(f) Protection of privacy and protection of image (art. 16);

(g) Access to information from a diversity of sources and protection from material harmful to a child's well-being (art. 17).

29. If appropriate, information may also be provided on the particular role of the media with regard to the promotion and protection of child rights.

5. Violence against children (arts. 19, 24, para. 3, 28, para. 2, 34, 37 (a) and 39)

30. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information regarding the following:

(a) Abuse and neglect (art. 19);

(b) Measures to prohibit and eliminate all forms of harmful practices, including, but not limited to, female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages (art. 24, para. 3);

(c) Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (art. 34);

(d) The right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including corporal punishment (arts. 37 (a) and 28, para. 2);

(e) Measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of child victims (art. 39);

(f) The availability of helplines for children.

31. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comments No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment; No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence; and joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 (2014) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices.

6. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 9–11, 18, paras. 1 and 2, 20, 21, 25 and 27, para. 4)

32. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information on the principal legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures in force, regarding the following:

(a) Family environment and parental guidance in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child (art. 5);

(b) Parents' common responsibilities, assistance to parents and provision of childcare services (art. 18);

(c) Separation from parents (art. 9);

(d) Family reunification (art. 10);

(e) Recovery of maintenance for the child (art. 27, para. 4);

(f) Children deprived of a family environment (art. 20);

(g) Periodic review of placement (art. 25);

(h) Adoption (national and intercountry) (art. 21);

(i) Illicit transfer and non-return (art. 11);

(j) Measures to ensure the protection of children with incarcerated parents and children living in prison with their mothers.

33. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comment No. 7 (2005) on implementing child rights in early childhood and consider the Guidelines for the alternative care of children (General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex).

7. Disability, basic health and welfare (arts. 6, 18, para. 3, 23, 24, 26, 27, paras. 1–3, and 33)

34. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information in respect of children with disabilities and measures taken to ensure their dignity, self-reliance and active participation in the community, through access to all kinds of services, transportation and institutions, and in particular to education and cultural activities (art. 23).

35. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information in respect of:

(a) Survival and development (art. 6, para. 2);

(b) Health and health services, in particular primary health care (art. 24);

(c) Efforts to address the most prevalent health challenges, to promote the physical and mental health and well-being of children and to prevent and deal with communicable and non-communicable diseases;

(d) Reproductive health rights of adolescents and measures to promote a healthy lifestyle;

(e) Measures to protect children from substance abuse (art. 33).

36. Under this cluster, States parties should also provide information on:

(a) Social security and childcare services and facilities (arts. 26 and 18, para. 3);

(b) Standard of living and measures taken, including material assistance and support programmes with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing, to ensure children's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development, and to reduce poverty and inequality (art. 27, paras. 1–3).

37. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comments No. 3 (2003) on HIV/AIDS and the rights of the child; No. 4 (2003) on adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the

Child; No. 9 (2006) on the rights of children with disabilities; and No. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health (art. 24).

8. Education, leisure and cultural activities (arts. 28–31)

38. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant and up-to-date information in respect of laws and policies, their implementation, quality standards, financial and human resources and any other measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children of the respective rights, from early childhood to tertiary and vocational education and training, in particular by children in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations with reference to the following:

(a) The right to education, including vocational training and guidance (art. 28);

(b) The aims of education (art. 29) with reference also to the quality of education;

(c) Cultural rights of children belonging to indigenous and minority groups (art. 30);

(d) Education on human rights and civic education;

(e) Rest, play, leisure, recreation and cultural and artistic activities (art. 31).

39. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comments No. 1 (2001) on the aims of education; No. 7 (2005) on implementing child rights in early childhood; No. 9 (2006) on the rights of children with disabilities; No. 11 (2009) on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention; and No. 17 (2013) on the right of the child to rest, leisure, play, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts (art. 31).

9. Special protection measures (arts. 22, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 (b)–(d), and 38–40)

40. Under this cluster, States parties should provide relevant information on measures taken to protect:

(a) Children outside their country of origin seeking refugee protection (art. 22), unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, internally displaced children, migrant children and children affected by migration;

(b) Children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group (art. 30);

(c) Children in street situations;

(d) Children in situations of exploitation, including measures for their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration:

(i) Economic exploitation, including child labour (art. 32), with specific reference to applicable minimum ages;

(ii) Use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (art. 33);

(iii) Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (art. 34);

(iv) Sale, trafficking and abduction (art. 35);

(v) Other forms of exploitation (art. 36);

(e) Children in conflict with the law, child victims and witnesses of crimes and juvenile justice:

(i) The administration of juvenile justice (art. 40), the existence of specialized and separate courts and the applicable minimum age of criminal responsibility;

(ii) Children deprived of their liberty and measures to ensure that any arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used a measures of last resort and for the shortest amount of time and that legal and other assistance is promptly provided (art. 37 (b)–(d));

(iii) The sentencing of children, in particular the prohibition of capital punishment and life in prisonment (art. 37 (a)) and the existence of alternative sanctions based on a restorative approach;

(iv) Physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39);

(v) The training activities developed for all professionals involved with the system of juvenile justice, including judges and magistrates, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officials, immigration officers and social workers, on the provisions of the Convention, the Optional Protocols as applicable, and other relevant international instruments in the field of juvenile justice, including the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex);

(f) Children in armed conflicts (art. 38), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39).

41. Under this cluster, States parties should take into account the Committee's general comments No. 6 (2005) on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin; No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice; and No. 11 (2009) on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention.

10. Follow-up to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

42. States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography should provide information on:

(a) Implementation of the recommendations in the Committee's previous concluding observations under the Optional Protocol;

(b) Any major developments concerning legal and policy measures taken towards the implementation of the Optional Protocol, including whether all acts defined under arts. 2 and 3 have been incorporated in the criminal legislation of the State party and whether extraterritorial jurisdiction over such crimes has been exercised;

(c) Measures to establish liability of legal persons for offences under the Optional Protocol;

(d) Prevention measures and promotion of awareness of the harmful effects of the offences under the Optional Protocol;

(e) Measures taken to provide social reintegration and physical and psychological recovery for child victims of offences under the Optional Protocol and to ensure that they have access to procedures to seek compensation;

(f) Measures adopted to protect children who have been victims and/or witnesses of the practices prohibited under the Optional Protocol during all stages of the criminal justice process;

(g) Efforts to promote international cooperation and coordination concerning the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of the offences covered by the Optional Protocol, among national authorities and relevant regional or international organizations, and relevant national and international non-governmental organizations;

(h) Steps taken to support international cooperation to assist the physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and repatriation of victims of the offences covered by the Optional Protocol, including bilateral aid and technical assistance; and support for the activities of international agencies or organizations;

11. Follow-up to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

43. States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict should provide information on:

(a) The implementation of the recommendations in the Committee's previous concluding observations under the Optional Protocol;

(b) The minimum age for military conscription;

(c) The minimum age for voluntary enlistment;

(d) Any major developments concerning legal and policy measures taken towards the implementation of the Optional Protocol, and whether jurisdiction over such crimes has been exercised, including extraterritorially;

(e) Whether children have directly taken part in hostilities;

(f) Measures taken to provide for the physical and psychological recovery of children who have been recruited or used in hostilities, through, inter alia, technical cooperation and financial assistance;

(g) Whether child asylum seekers and migrants are screened in order to identify children affected by armed conflict, and whether children so identified are provided with adequate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery;

(h) Whether children have been charged for war crimes committed while they were recruited or used in hostilities.

Annex

Guidelines on the inclusion of statistical information and data in periodic reports to be submitted by States parties under article 44, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

I. Introduction

1. In preparing their periodic reports, States parties should follow the treaty-specific guidelines regarding form and content and include, where appropriate, statistical information and data, as described in the present annex, disaggregated by age or age group, sex, location (rural or urban area), minority or indigenous group, ethnicity, religion, disability or any other category considered appropriate.

2. Statistical information and disaggregated data provided by States parties should cover the period since the consideration of their previous report. The provision of tables presenting trends over the reporting period is recommended and explanations or comments on significant changes that have taken place over the reporting period should also be provided.

II. Statistical information to be provided in the report

A. General measures of implementation (arts. 4, 42 and 44, para. 6)

3. States parties should provide information on the allocation of resources for social services in relation to total expenditure during the reporting period:

(a) Family and/or child allowances, conditional cash transfer systems;

(b) Health services, in particular primary health services;

(c) Early childhood development (care and education);

(d) Education (primary, secondary), vocational education and training, special education;

(e) Child protection measures, including the prevention of violence, child labour and sexual exploitation, and rehabilitation programmes.

4. States parties should provide statistical data on training on the Convention for professionals working with and for children, including, but not limited to:

(a) Judicial personnel, including judges and magistrates;

(b) Law enforcement personnel;

(c) Teachers;

(d) Health-care personnel;

(e) Social workers.

B. Definition of the child (art. 1)

5. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on the number and proportion of children under 18 years of age living in the State party, and the number of married children, disaggregated by age and other relevant criteria (urban/rural, ethnicity, minority or indigenous group).

C. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)

1. Right to life, survival and development (art. 6)

6. It is recommended that States parties provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on the death of children under 18 years of age:

(a) As a result of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

(b) As a result of capital punishment;

(c) Due to illnesses, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis and acute respiratory infections;

(d) As a result of traffic or other accidents;

(e) As the result of crime and other forms of violence;

(f) Due to suicide.

2. Respect for the views of the child (art. 12)

7. States parties should provide data on the number of:

(a) Child and youth organizations or associations and the number of members that they represent;

(b) Schools with independent student councils;

(c) Children who have been heard in judicial and administrative proceedings, including information on their age.

D. Civil rights and freedoms (arts. 7, 8 and 13–17)

1. Birth registration (art. 7)

8. States parties should provide information on the number and percentage of children who are registered after birth, and when such registration takes place.

2. Access to appropriate information (art. 17)

9. States parties should provide statistics on the number of libraries accessible to children, including mobile libraries, and the number of schools equipped with information technology.

E. Violence against children (arts. 19, 24, para. 3, 28, para. 2, 34, 37 (a) and 39)

1. Abuse and neglect (art. 19), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39)

10. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number and percentage of children reported as victims of abuse and/or neglect by parents or other relatives/caregivers;

(b) The number and percentage of reported cases that resulted in sanctions or other forms of follow-up for perpetrators;

(c) The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration.

2. The right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (arts. 37 (a) and 28, para. 2))

11. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above and by type of violation, on:

(a) The number of children reported as victims of torture;

(b) The number of children reported as victims of other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of punishment, including forced marriage and female genital mutilation;

(c) The number of incidents of corporal punishment in all settings (childcare facilities, schools, family, foster homes, institutions and other places providing services to children), and the number of incidents of mobbing and bullying;

(d) The number and percentage of reported violations under (a), (b) and (c) above which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up;

(e) The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration;

(f) The number of programmes implemented for the prevention of institutional violence and the amount of training provided to staff of institutions on this issue.

F. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 9–11, 18, paras. 1 and 2, 20, 21, 25 and 27, para. 4)

1. Family support (arts. 5 and 18, paras. 1 and 2)

12. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number of services and programmes aimed at rendering appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and the number and percentage of children and families that benefit from these services and programmes;

(b) The number of available childcare services and facilities and the percentage of children and families that have access to those services.

2. Children without parental care (arts. 9, paras. 1–4, 21 and 25)

13. With reference to children separated from their parents, States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number of children without parental care disaggregated by cause (i.e. armed conflict, poverty, abandonment as a result of discrimination, etc.);

(b) The number of children separated from their parents as a result of court decisions (inter alia, in relation to situations of parental abuse or neglect, detention, imprisonment, labour migration, exile or deportation);

(c) The number of institutions for such children disaggregated by region, the number of places available in the institutions, the ratio of caregivers to children and the number of foster homes;

(d) The number and percentage of children separated from their parents who are living in institutions or in foster homes, as well as the duration of placement and frequency of its review;

(e) The number and percentage of children reunited with their parents after a placement;

(f) The number of children in domestic, intercountry and kafala adoption programmes disaggregated by age and, where relevant, information on the country of origin and country of adoption of the children concerned.

3. Family reunification (art. 10)

14. States parties should provide data disaggregated by gender, age, and national and ethnic origin on the number of children who entered or left the country for the purpose of family reunification, including the number of unaccompanied refugee and asylum-seeking children.

4. Illicit transfer and non-return (art. 11)

15. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above and by national origin, place of residence and family status, on:

(a) The number of children abducted from and into the State party;

(b) The number of perpetrators arrested and the percentage of those sanctioned in (criminal) courts.

5. Children with incarcerated parents

16. States parties should provide information on the number of children with incarcerated parents and children living in prison with their mothers and the average age of those children.

G. Disability, basic health and welfare (arts. 6, 18, para. 3, 23, 24, 26, 27, paras. 1–3, and 33)

1. Children with disabilities (art. 23)

17. States parties should specify the number and percentage of children with disabilities, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above and by the nature of their disability:

(a) Whose parents receive special material, psychosocial or other assistance;

(b) Who are living in institutions, including institutions for children with mental disabilities, or outside their families, such as in foster care;

(c) Who are attending regular schools;

(d) Who are attending special schools;

(e) Who are not attending schools or comparable facilities.

2. Health and health services (art. 24)

18. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The rates of infant and under-5 child mortality;

(b) The proportion of children with low birth weight;

(c) The proportion of children with moderate and severe underweight, wasting and stunting;

(d) The rate of child mortality due to suicide;

(e) The percentage of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water;

(f) The percentage of one-year-old children who are fully immunized for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles;

(g) The rates of maternal mortality, including its main causes;

(h) The proportion of pregnant women who have access to, and benefit from, prenatal and postnatal health care;

(i) The proportion of children born in hospitals;

(j) The proportion of personnel trained in hospital care and delivery;

(k) The proportion of mothers who practise exclusive breastfeeding and for how long.

19. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number/percentage of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

(b) The number/percentage of such children who receive assistance, including medical treatment, counselling, care and support;

(c) The number/percentage of such children living with relatives, in foster care, in institutions or on the streets;

(d) The number of child-headed households as a result of HIV/AIDS.

20. States parties should provide data relating to adolescent health on:

(a) The number of adolescents affected by early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, mental health problems, and drug and alcohol abuse, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above;

(b) The number of programmes and services aimed at the prevention and treatment of adolescent health concerns.

3. Drug and substance abuse (art. 33)

21. States parties should provide information on the number of child victims of drug and substance abuse and the number of assistance programmes available.

H. Education, leisure and cultural activities (arts. 28–31)

22. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, in respect of:

(a) Literacy rates for children and adults;

(b) Gross and net enrolment and attendance rates for primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres;

(c) Retention, completion and transition rates, and the percentage of dropout from primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres;

(d) The average teacher-pupil ratio, with an indication of any significant regional or rural/urban disparities, as well as the percentage of trained teachers;

(e) The number of indigenous and minority children who receive State-funded education in their own language;

(f) The percentage of children in the non-formal education system;

(g) The percentage of children who attend preschool and other early childhood development education facilities;

(h) The number/percentage of children in after-school programmes;

(i) The number of public playgrounds in communities, with an indication of whether rural or urban;

(j) The number/percentage of children participating in organized leisure, sports, cultural and artistic activities, with an indication of whether they are in rural or urban areas.

I. Special protection measures (arts. 22, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 (b)–(d), and 38–40)

1. Children outside their country of origin seeking refugee protection (art. 22) and internally displaced children

23. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above as well as by country of origin, nationality and accompanied or unaccompanied status, on:

(a) The number of internally displaced, asylum-seeking and refugee children;

(b) The number and percentage of such children attending primary and secondary school, vocational training and having access to health and other services;

(c) The number of children who have disappeared during or after the status of proceedings to determine their eligibility.

2. Economic exploitation of children, including child labour (art. 32)

24. With reference to special protection measures, States parties should provide statistical data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number and percentage of children below the minimum legal age of employment who are involved in child labour, as defined by International Labour Organization Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), disaggregated by type of employment;

(b) The number and percentage of such children with access to recovery and reintegration assistance, including free basic education and/or vocational training;

(c) The number of children in street situations.

3. Sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking (arts. 34 and 35)

25. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above and by types of violation reported, on:

(a) The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;

(b) The number of such children who have been provided with access to rehabilitation programmes;

(c) The number of reported cases of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sale of children, abduction of children and violence against children during the reporting period;

(d) The number and percentage of such cases that have resulted in sanctions, with information on the country of origin of the perpetrator and the nature of the penalties imposed;

(e) The number of children trafficked for other purposes, including labour;

(f) The number of border and law enforcement officials who have received training with a view to preventing the trafficking of children and ensuring respect for their dignity.

4. Children in conflict with the law, and administration of juvenile justice (art. 40)

26. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, including by type of crime, on:

(a) The number of persons under 18 years of age who have been arrested by the police due to an alleged conflict with the law;

(b) The percentage of cases where legal or other assistance has been provided;

(c) The number and percentage of persons under 18 years of age who have:

(i) Been referred to diversion programmes;

(ii) Been found guilty of an offence by a court and have received suspended sentences or have received punishment other than deprivation of liberty;

(iii) Received alternative sanctions based on a restorative approach;

(iv) Participated in probation programmes;

(d) The percentage of recidivism cases.

5. Children deprived of their liberty, including any form of detention, imprisonment or placement in custodial settings (art. 37 (b)–(d))

27. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, including by social status, origin and type of crime, on children in conflict with the law in respect of:

(a) The number of persons under 18 years of age held in police stations or pretrial detention after having been accused of committing a crime reported to the police, and the average length of their detention;

(b) The number of institutions specifically for persons under 18 years of age alleged or accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law;

(c) The number of persons under 18 years of age in such institutions and the average length of stay;

(d) The number of persons under 18 years of age detained in institutions where they are not separated from adults;

(e) The number and percentage of persons under 18 years of age who have been found guilty of an offence by a court and have been sentenced to detention, and the average length of their detention;

(f) The number of reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons under 18 years of age during their arrest and detention/imprisonment.

6. Children in armed conflicts (art. 38), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39)

28. States parties should provide data, disaggregated as described in paragraph 1 above, on:

(a) The number and percentage of persons under 18 who are recruited or who voluntarily enlist in the armed forces, and the proportion of those who participate in hostilities;

(b) The number and percentage of children who have been demobilized from armed groups or forces and reintegrated into their communities, including the proportion of such children who have returned to school and been reunified with their families;

(c) The number and percentage of child casualties due to armed conflict;

(d) The number of children who receive humanitarian assistance;

(e) The number of children who receive assistance for their physical and psychological recovery following their involvement in armed conflict.

7. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

29. States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography should provide data, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group and urban or rural residence, on:

(a) The number of reported cases of the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism;

(b) The number of such cases that have been investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned;

(c) The number of child victims of such crimes who have been provided with recovery assistance or compensation, in accordance with the provisions of article 9, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Optional Protocol.

8. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

30. States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict should provide data disaggregated by sex, age and ethnic group on:

(a) The number of students attending military schools and the minimum age of admission;

(b) The number of asylum-seeking and refugee children entering the State party from areas where children may have been recruited or used in hostilities;

(c) The number of children who benefit from physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration measures.